Early European Books in the research data landscape

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Research resources

- All works printed in Europe before 1701, regardless of language, fall within the scope of the project, together with all pre-1701 works in European languages printed further afield

- Detailed descriptive bibliographic metadata accompanies each set of facsimile document images to support browsing and searching
Value

- **For libraries**
  - Early printed collections available to all staff and students
  - Supports UCL’s research-based learning agenda
    - Part of UCL 2034 Strategy
- **For users**
  - 24x7 access to a wealth of content
  - New types of research possible that would be impossible if using analogue materials
The value of digital primary sources: Tudor State Papers - Thomas Cranmer to Henry VIII

327. 11 April 1533. R. O. Cranmer to Henry VIII

Beseeking the King very humbly to allow him to determine his great cause of matrimony, as belongs to the Archbishop’s spiritual office, as much bruit exists among the common people on the subject. Lambeth, 11 April, 1st year of my consecration. Signed.


2. Another copy of the same, with slight alterations, especially towards the latter end. Lambeth, 11 April, 1st year of my consecration. Signed.


B. M.

5. Another modern copy of the same by Strype.

Add. Endd.
‘It is so difficult to conjecture why they [the 2 original letters] were both written…’

Editor of the Parker Society edition of Cranmer’s Works
Which is the final version?

- Use of digital images allows detailed comparisons
- Archbishop Cranmer is asking for a licence to try the King’s ‘grevus matter’ – the nullification of his marriage to Catherine of Aragon
- Version 1 is the final version of the letter
- Version 2 is a first attempt which the King rejected
- So Cranmer had to start again...
- The handwriting of both is Cranmer’s

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‘Science 2.0’ describes the on-going evolution in the modus operandi of doing research and organising science. These changes in the dynamics of science and research are enabled by digital technologies and driven by the globalisation of the scientific community, as well as the need to address the Grand Challenges of our times. They have an impact on the entire research cycle, from the inception of research to its publication, as well as on the way in which this cycle is organised.
The three main objectives of the consultation were:

- to assess the degree of awareness amongst the stakeholders of the changing modus operandi
- to assess the perception of the opportunities and challenges
- to identify possible policy implications and actions to strengthen the competitiveness of the European science and research system by enabling it to take full advantage of the opportunities offered by Science 2.0

Results of the Consultation will be announced in the coming weeks.
What do research universities think of Science 2.0?

- Universities are generally favourable to Science 2.0 approaches
- The concept of making research data ‘open’ is new to some, but practised by others
- Universities worry about the costs of research data management
- Some Arts and Humanities researchers wonder how the discussion relates to them
LERU Roadmap for Research Data

- Overseen by Research Data Working Group

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LERU Roadmap for Research Data

1. Policy and Leadership
2. Advocacy
3. Selection and Collection, Curation, Description, Citation, Legal Issues
4. Research Data Infrastructure
5. Costs
6. Roles, Responsibilities and Skills
7. Recommendations to different stakeholder groups
Key Messages

- Each LERU university needs a Research Data Management Strategy
- Researchers should have Research Data Management Plans
- LERU universities need to bring stakeholders together
- Benefits of ‘open data’ for sharing and re-use should be advocated and explored
Policy Development

- Case Study on Policy development from UCL
- Drivers
  - External funders
  - Need to inform researchers
  - Raise awareness of issues facing UCL researchers
- Identifies roles and responsibilities
- Data to be made open in the most open manner appropriate


- Researchers should have Data Management Plans
- LERU slams lack of data policies – Research Europe
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Early European Books and Science 2.0

- Vision of Early European Books is tremendous
- The whole of European printed output between 1475 and 1700
- With the database as a bibliography of the imprints
- This is Science 2.0
- ‘Open’ agenda addressed
  - Material from publicly-funded libraries will be Open Access after 10 years
Early European Books and Science 2.0

- Vast new research resources are available to everyone
- Research-based teaching and learning become a reality
- New collaborations emerge
- New forms of analysis are possible using Text and Data Mining techniques which are not possible in a paper world

Justinian’s ‘Pandects’. A parchment fragment from the 14th century, consisting of one double folio leaf. UCL Library Services
Text and Data Mining (TDM) – what is it?

- TDM derives information from machine-read material
- It works by copying large quantities of material, extracting the data, and recombining it to identify patterns
- Essential aspect of Science 2.0 or Open Science

TDM

- Less TDM activity is undertaken in Europe than other parts of the globe, partly because of European copyright frameworks
- Publishers offering licences for TDM which are limiting
- EU TDM Expert Group has argued for an Exception for TDM in EU copyright laws

- Or a broader change in the form of an open norm or an interpretive instrument
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Conclusions

- Research Data is part of the Science 2.0 agenda
- EEB is a defining project delivering on this for Arts and Humanities
- A magnificent bibliography and treasury of content
- With Open Access to content after 10 years

- Thanks for listening
- Happy to hear questions

National Library of Latvia, Riga